Science Tells Us with Exactness Just How Our Queer Old Ancestors storic Times Lived, Dressed, Made Love and Were Happier Than We.

unduly worried about them. Recreate your mind by taking a look at a New Year's celebration

Europe. They had driven out the Palaeolithic or Old Stone Men, who first appeared on earth

Their dwellings have been found by the hundreds in the mud.
ple to-day. They were a simple, happy, contented folk, engaged in agriculture and fishing.
Science even ventures to surmise that they had roast goose and apple sauce for dinner on New

s. It was now evident that man stumbled upon the garbage heap kkenmoddings," which is some- refuse. These heaps of garbage the history of prehistoric man. s a thousand feet long. These 1 years ago.
h the coast people lived, but nt and more or less complete sels and periwinkles. They they must have gone some emains of wild ducks, geese

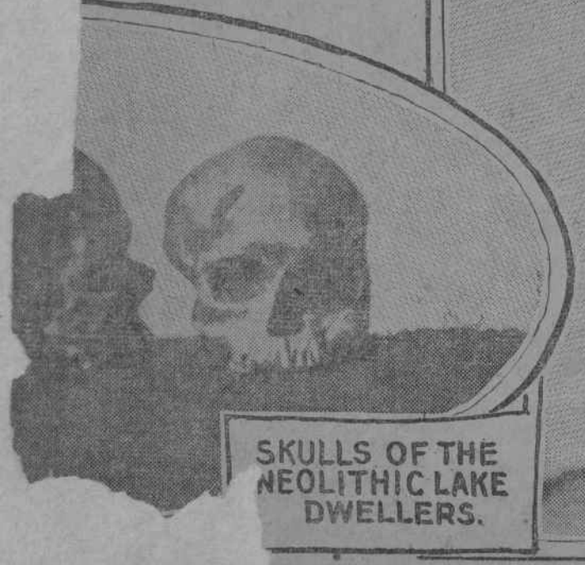
tudge from the bones found roe, wild boar, urus, beaver, er-rat and dog. The beaver er proof of the ancient date roved by the fact that the he marks of the flint tools

used. The dogs got the bones after their masters had done their best with them, as is shew by the marks of their teeth on the remains. Even fireplaces have been found in these heaps, made of a base of pebbles, and surrounded by cinders and ashes. Here were awls and chisels made of horns, and sling-stones, spear-heads, axes and arrow-heads made of flint, and while some of these are not so well made as the best of those produced in the later stone age, they still belong to it, for a few finer specimens are found next to the ruder ones. Unfortunately, no tombs of the "kitchen mid-

Entrance to a Prehistoric Tomb Near Neuchatel, the Most Remarkable of Neolithic Relics.

OF A LOG.

OF THE STONE RMS, BAVARIA.



SKULLS OF THE NEOLITHIC LAKE DWELLERS.

The Neolithic Gentleman, His Wives, Customs, Weapons, Skull, Skeleton and Tomb.

How Science Is Delving Into the Grave of the Unnumbered Ages.

den" people have been discovered so far, and our information regarding them is not nearly so great or interesting as it is regarding the lake dwellers.

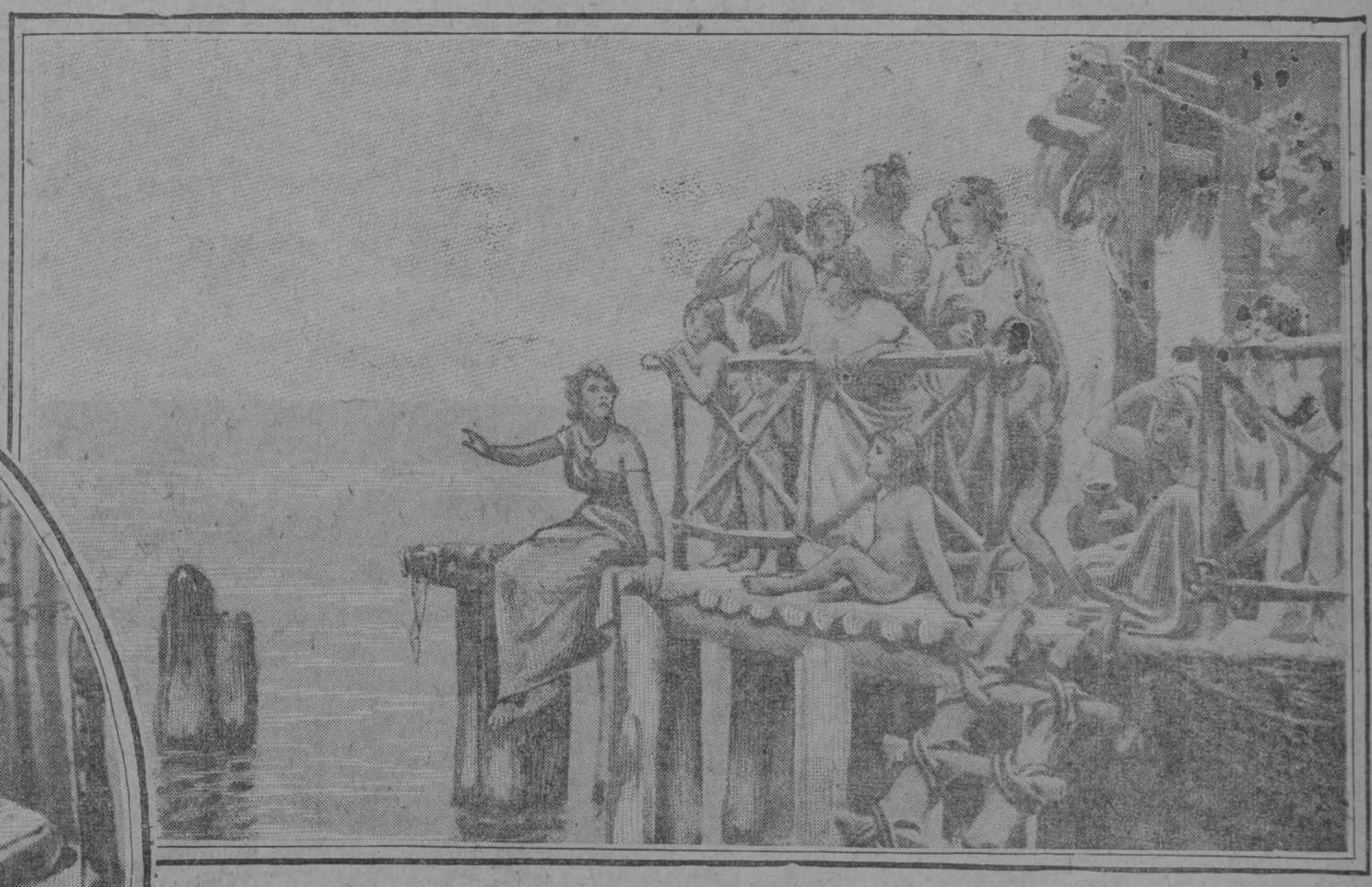
The accompanying pictures of life on the lake shores are not fanciful, but are based upon such solid facts as stone and wood.

It is fortunate that people of the Neolithic age lived over the water, for it is due to this fact that we know much more about them than we do of any other prehistoric people. The water of these lakes was a better preservative than even the dry sands of Egypt. It was only in 1854 that the water in the Swiss lakes sunk much below its usual level, baring wide tracts of land which had been the bottom of the lakes. The people living on the shore thought this was a good time to get some land for very little, so they built walls out into the lakes, filling in with soil taken from the lake bottom.

The workmen, while digging, found all kinds of pottery and implements of bone, stone and horn. As they dug deeper they found whole rows of wooden posts, only a foot or so apart. The first of these discoveries was made at Mellen, on the Lake of Zurich, and antiquarians and scientists poured in at the announcement. Everything found was put aside and examined carefully. In the first heap there were stone axes and chisels, whetstones, net sinkers, grain crushers, parts of weapons and cooking utensils, and all were found near the wooden piles. It required no great wisdom to connect the implements and the wooden posts, and to find here the proofs of an ancient people who dwelt over the lake waters, much as certain Asiatic and Polynesian Islanders still live.

It was then recalled that the great, but sometimes mistrusted, Herodotus, "the Father of History," described a tribe who dwelt on Lake Praslas, in Thrace, some 520 years B. C. in some such manner. He says: "Paeonians lived on the lake in dwellings erected on platforms, supported by piles, and connected with the land by narrow bridges. These people were polygamists, and had a law that for each additional wife three piles should be added to the house. Each family had its own house, and could descend into a boat on the water through a trap door in the floor of the hut. The lake people fed their horses and other beasts with fish, which were very abundant." This has long been considered one of Herodotus's "fish stories," but modern science now confirms his statements. It is evident that the Paeonians and the Polynesian Islanders of our day have attained merely the culture of the men of the Neolithic period in Europe.

Modern fishermen on the lakes of France, Germany and Switzerland have aided the scientists in finding these settlements, knowing where their nets and lines have been caught by the old piles and thus leading the investigators to hundreds of these ancient habitations.



NEOLITHIC MAN'S WIVES AND CHILDREN AWAITING HIS HOME-COMING ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

The fact that not the slightest trace of metals has been found in these places is certain proof that the inhabitants lived in the Stone age, and the character of the stone tools shows that it was in that period in which stone implements were polished, and made with great art and care. Sometimes, where the bottom of the lake is stony, the piles would not sink, and as they had no great pile drivers like ours the men brought large stones and filled in between the piles to make them solid. One of the boats used by them has been found at the bottom of a lake full of stones, which probably sank it, but certainly preserved it for proof of the kind of dugouts used at that remote period.

In dredging for these ancient treasures traces of the destruction of whole villages by a sweeping conflagration have been found. The primitive fireplace made such a catastrophe easy, but, luckily for us, by carbonizing the contents of the huts have made their preservation certain. Living in villages, as they did, and fishing and hunting in company, there must have been no advanced social organization among them. Chiefs ruled and directed building, farming and hunting operations.

They were expert workers in horn, stone, bone, wood, and manufactured coarse pottery of clay mixed with small pebbles. They made arrow heads, axes and saws of flint and fitted these last into wooden handles to which they were fastened by asphalt. Their chief implements, however, were wedge-shaped hatchets made of serpentine, diorite and other tough stones. These were generally fixed into handles of wood or deer's horn, so that they might be used more conveniently. The manufacture of these stones, called "celts," required much time and labor. After having chosen a rolled stone of the proper size the workman cut a groove across it, sometimes as deep as half an inch, using a flint saw and sand and water, after which he split the stone into two pieces. Then these stones were ground down and polished on a slab of hard sandstone, and the fine cutting edge was given by polishing on some still harder stone. This grinding was not done as we do it now, by the turning of a grindstone. The stone to be ground was rubbed up and down on the slab of harder material—a work of a long time and great patience.

The antlers of the deer were fitted with stone points and used as pickaxes. They made wooden vessels for the house much like the wooden bowls made in our day. Floats for the seines were made of wood, while sinkers were of stone. The most interesting charred objects found lying in the mud after the lapse of centuries were bits of twisted, plaited and woven flax, showing that the women of that age knew how to make thread out of flax for the nets and how to weave different kinds of cloth in designs which necessitated the use of a loom. So there were not only spinning wheels, but looms as well, in these primitive homes of the lake dwellers.

The art of weaving and of domesticating animals must have been brought from their ancient home by the new Stone people, for not only did they have dogs, but a small species of cattle, called "marsh cows," also a larger kind, probably developed from the aurochs, sheep, goats and hogs. They had no cats, however. The specimens of carbonized vegetables and fruits cast additional light upon the life of these strange people, proving that they must have cultivated the soil around the lakes. There are barley and wheat in the ear and in grains, different kinds of millet and carbonized wheat bread in which the bran and half crushed grains can be distinctly seen. This unleavened prehistoric bread was very coarse and compact, and was baked in the form of small round cakes, about an inch or an inch and a half thick. These were baked either in the ashes or in the ovens made of clay that have been found in the ruins of the huts. Carbonized apples have been found in large numbers; they are cut into halves or quarters and were evidently dried and kept for Winter use, much as our dried apples of the present. Pears, too, were kept in the same way, and specimens of different kinds of nuts and the seeds of berries are also found. It is evident that, differing from the far more savage men of the Palaeolithic age, who ate meat and nothing else, these civilized people lived on a vegetable diet as well as fish and meat, and drank plenty of milk procured from the domestic animals.

In no respect are the remains of the Neolithic men so remarkable as in their tombs. They show great respect for the dead, building elaborate sepulchres of such large stones that the scientists of to-day wonder how they were ever put in position without mechanical aids. Weapons, utensils, food vessels and trinkets were deposited in these tombs, which were built of large stones standing upright, with huge stones over the top. These "cromlechs," as they are called, have attracted the attention of scholars for a long time, adding much to our knowledge of the old inhabitants of Europe.

More remarkable than these are the tumuli, or mounds, elaborately constructed chambers, built of stone and covered with earth, in which whole families were buried, sometimes in a sitting posture, to economize space, at others curled up in clay receptacles some three feet long. Some of the stones are inscribed with queer hieroglyphics, which no one has yet been able to decipher or explain, but that there were inscriptions at all proves that the men and women of the Neolithic age were possessed not only of a language, but also of a system of writing, however primitive it may have been. Even the love of ornament was well developed, for the bodies of many are still decorated with necklaces and bracelets made of the teeth of wild animals, or of their foes, shells, jet and amber, besides many semi-precious stones, which must have been brought from distant points.

That there was more than one clash between the newcomers and the older inhabitants is most conclusively shown by the finding of the strong vertebrae of the Palaeolithic man with the polished arrowhead of the invaders still sticking in the bone. This tells the whole story—the triumph of intelligence and art over simple strength and muscle. It is an illustration of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. The invaders were fit, for they were intelligent, artistic, cultured, and the life of shepherd, fisherman and farmer followed that of the rude cave-dwellers. It was a simple, happy life of plenty, peace and prosperity, but force and strength were needed to make it so.

THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE CHEWING CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

THERE is a new cure for dyspepsia abroad in the land which is offered to the hopeless dyspeptic without money and without price. The "cure" has been discovered by Horace Fletcher, philosopher of the Queen.

It is a remedy both new, novel and inexpensive, and already there are many enthusiastic to proclaim its worth.

Fletcher's cure for dyspepsia and many other ills of life is set forth in his little book, "What Sense? or, Economic Nutrition. How to Be Healthy, Wealthy and Wise." Fletcher believes that one must masticate thoroughly. To quote his own words: "While any taste is left in a mouthful of food, in process of mastication or sucking, it is not yet in condition to be passed on to the stomach, and that what remains after taste has ceased is not fit for the stomach." In other words, chew your food for just so long as you can taste it; then discard the residue, if any there be remaining in the mouth, as unfit and poisonous to be taken into the system.

"Disease," Fletcher claims, "is nothing more than dirt in the system, and the result of dirt." For the doing away with this direful accumulation of waste he explains nature has furnished "Good Doctor Taste," who may be consulted free of charge, and who "not only cures our natural craving and appeases appetite with one-third the usual food, but at the same time teaches an appreciation and enjoyment of food quite new to even bon vivants."

The golden rule of health, then, is "To chew to live."

Mr. Fletcher has gone so far as to calculate that thirty mouthfuls are sufficient for a meal, to be disposed of in 2,500 mastications, or at the rate of about thirty chews a mouthful.

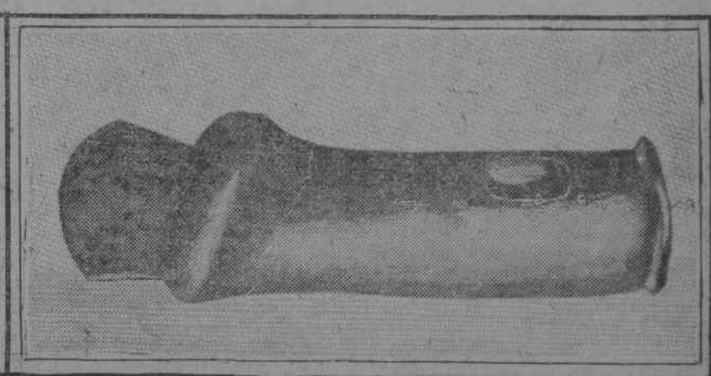
He also dilates on the inexhaustible store of sweetness in the simplest foods—a bit of hardtack, for instance—on being kept in the mouth, tasting it as you would a piece of sugar, until it disappears entirely, becomes "a perfect treasure of delight."

The cost of living would then be reduced, one might almost say, to an absurdity.

These theories of Mr. Fletcher have awakened the utmost enthusiasm. Within literary circles, especially, the chewing cult is practised to the lengthening of the dinner hour and the shortening of the dinner table.

Distinguished authors are now comparing notes day by day over the lessening of girth and weight and enlargement of chest and brain. They are congratulating one another upon the health of their digestive organs, immunity from appendicitis and "that tired feeling," and victory over the butcher and the baker.

A TUMULUS, OR BURIAL MOUND, NEAR LAKE GENEVA.



THE CHIEF'S CLUB OF THE NEOLITHIC PERIOD.